

The introduction, in two parts, bears upon the methods of production of shock and exhaustion in the soldier, and upon the coexistence of clinical phenomena and histologic changes in various organs in exhaustion.

The mechanism of shock, exhaustion and restoration as elaborated by the author is dwelt upon in the summaries of the earlier monographs on these subjects, and in addition there are restated the principles upon which shockless operations may be performed.

Further, the author reviews the physical laws upon which he bases his theories, and develops his further researches upon the physico-chemical and electro-chemical considerations and interpretations of the mechanism of shock.

Certain clinical phenomena, as fever, exophthalmic goiter, inhalation anesthesia, tetanus and strychnine poisoning are interpreted theoretically in the light of the author's beliefs.

The practical application of the kinetic theory in treatment is extremely interesting, as to the observations, deductions and suggestions offered which may be put into clinical practice to the benefit of the patient.

The book is an excellent recapitulation of the well-known ideas of the author, and the addition of his observations on the battlefield adds an extra interest to the always intriguing subject of shock.

P. F. W.

FUNDAMENTALS OF BACTERIOLOGY: By CHARLES BRADFIELD MORREY, Professor of Bacteriology, Ohio State University. Second edition. 171 engravings, 6 plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1921.

In this edition the author supplements the first with the more recent developments in Bacteriology. He includes for discussion the system of classification as adopted by the American Society of Bacteriology, and their key to the genera of bacteria; the hydrogen-ion concentration method of standardization of media; selective action of aniline dyes; the mechanism of invasion of microorganisms into the body; the origin of antibodies; and the nature of antigens, with a table of antigens and antibodies.

The book is well written and clarifies some abstruse points which are ever stumbling blocks for the embryonic bacteriologist. The author's discussion of immunity and hydrogen-ion concentration particularly demonstrate this feature. In a clear and concise manner he has taken up the points just enumerated, and has brought his book as much abreast of the times as a text-book in a growing science can be. Many statements are followed by examples, which may add to their practicability and interest for the student. The discussions are brief, serving only as introduction to the study of

bacteriology. The book is a good primer, but should be followed with more detailed books for the advanced student.

A description of the individual bacteria is not included, constituting a new departure from the usual style of bacteriological text-books; so that in teaching the medical student, at least, it would not quite fill routine requirements. There is no detail in the book, which may favor the instructor by allowing him to expand on any topics which appear of more importance to him. In short, if brevity is the soul of wit, then the author has succeeded in putting before the bacteriologist, a clear, up-to-date text-book in the fundamentals of bacteriology.

L. J.

SURGICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA. Vol. I, Nos. ii and iii, New York and Boston numbers. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921.

THESE clinic reports are now an established publication and the Nos. i, ii and iii are respectively the work of Philadelphia, New York and Boston writers. Up to the present, at least, these new clinics are adhering to the real type of clinical reports, *i. e.*, with the elimination of all unnecessary routine data in a case report, which data has no bearing at all on the subject. In these numbers there seems but one real dereliction of this type.

The authors are all representative men in their subjects and their presentations are all worth careful scrutiny and study. There are thirty-four contributors in all to the two volumes, giving the reader excellent reading in a small, compact form that can be kept as a reference book.

E. L. E.

ESSAYS ON SURGICAL SUBJECTS. By SIR BERKLEY MOYNIHAN, Leeds, England. Pp 253; illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921.

THIS book consists of a number of essays or articles that have been written and published at various times during the last few years. They have been altered somewhat and the statistics brought to date. This collection of articles is justified in the eyes of the author in that thereby is presented a consecutive train of thought.

The works of the author need no recommendation. His style and diction are always the best, and one reads his sentences with at once an appreciation of the valuable facts presented as well as the charming style of their expression. It makes most pleasant and instructive reading.

E. L. E.